球须跳甲属的中国种类 (鞘翅目,叶甲科,跳甲亚科)

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摘要 记述球须跳甲属 Acrocrypta Baly, 1862 的中国种类共计 5 种, 其中包括 1 新种, 即紫铜球须跳甲 Acrocrypta violaceiauprea Wang, sp. nov.; 给出了球须跳甲属中国已知种的名录、地理分布以及检索表。模式标本保存于中国科学院动物研究所。

关键词 叶甲科, 跳甲亚科, 球须跳甲属, 新种, 中国. 中图分类号 Q969. 512. 4

球须跳甲属 Acrorypta Baly, 1862 隶属于叶甲科跳甲亚科,全世界已知38种,另含2亚种(Döberl,2001)。该属主要分布于越南、缅甸、柬埔寨、泰国、菲律宾、印度尼西亚(婆罗洲,爪哇,苏门答腊)、印度、孟加拉以及我国南部的海南、广东、广西、云南等热带地区,是典型的东洋区属,个别种也分布至贵州赤水和四川峨眉山,是该属已知分布北界。

属征 体呈阔卵形,背面十分隆凸,头部额瘤彼此明显分开,下颚须末节顶端尖锐,深深嵌入前一节中,该两节膨大呈球形; 触角一般较短,端部数节变宽变扁。前胸背板横宽,后缘明显呈弧形,中部向后突伸,侧缘短,向前收狭。鞘翅刻点混乱。前足基节窝向后关闭,跗节第 3 节宽阔,沿中线分为两叶,爪附齿式。

记述球须跳甲属的中国种类,共计 5 种,其中有1 新种。模式标本保存在中国科学院动物研究所昆虫标本馆。

1 中国种类名录

Acrocypta Baly, 1862. Jann. Ent., 1: 457 (Type: Acrocypta mouhoti, Baly, 1862. Cambodia by original designation); Maulik, 1926. Faura India Chrys. & Halt: 174, 180; Chen, 1934. Sinnsia, 5: 229, 279; 1936. op. cit, 7: 663; Scherer, 1969. Pacif. Ins. Monorg, 22: 198; Döberl, 2001. Russian Ent. J., 10 (1): 17-27; Kimoto, 2001. Checklist of Chrysomelidae of South East Asia, South of Thailand and West of Irian Java of Indonesia, IX. Alticinae. 153-154.

Cdpodes Chevrolat, 1837. In: Dejean, Catalogue des Coleoptera de la collection de M. Le comte Dejean, ed. 3: 418 (type: C. ntundata Olivier); Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963. Pacif. Ins. Manag, 1B: 745, 795.
Imolia Jacoby, 1884. Leyden Mus. Notes, 6: 32 (Genotype: I. nigrefasciata Jacoby; Sumatra); Chen, 1934. Sinnisia, 5: 280 (Synon).

1) 阿萨姆球须跳甲 Acrocrypta assamensis **Jacoby**, 1893

Acrocrypta assamen.is Jacoby, 1893. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 151; Maulik, 1926. Fauna India Chrys. & Halt, 174, 180, fig. 68; Chen, 1934. Sinensia, 5: 280; Scherer, 1969. Pacif. Ins. Monorg, 22: 199; Diberl, 2001. Russian Ent. J., 10 (1): 18.

分布: 广东 (广州)、四川 (峨眉山)、贵州 (赤水)、云南 (金平, 西双版纳); 越南, 印度。

2) 凸球须跳甲 Acrocrypta convexa (Gressitt et Kimoto), 1963

Colpodes anvexa Gressit et Kimoto, 1963. Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 795. Acroorypta convexa: Döberl, 2001. Russian Ent. J., 10 (1): 19.

分布: 海南。

3) 丝角球须跳甲 Acrocrypta gracilicornis **Chen** et **Wang**, 1980

Acrocrypta gracilicomis Chen et Wang, 1980. Entomotax., 2 (1): 1.

分布: 广西 (龙州, 模式标本产地)。

4) 黑胸球须跳甲 Acrocrypta intermedia (**Jacoby**), 1892

Sphaeronetopa intermedia Jacoby, 1892. Ann. Mus. Gv. Genova, 32: 925. Aerosypta intermedia: Maulik, 1926. Fauna India, Chys. & Halt., 180. Scherer, 1969. Pacif. Ins. Monorg, 22: 199; Döberl, 2001. Russian Ent. J., 10 (1): 19.

分布:云南 (西双版纳),缅甸。

5) 紫铜球须跳甲,新种 Acrocrypta violaceicuprea Wang, sp. nov.

分布:云南 (西双版纳勐阿、勐宋)。

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2 中国已知种检索表

- 2. 头、前胸背板与鞘翅同为棕黄至棕红色,后者有或无浅黄色斑带

3 新种记述

紫铜球须跳甲,新种 Acrocrypta violaceicuprea **Wang**, **sp. nov.**

体宽卵形,头、前胸背板蓝黑色,鞘翅青铜色带紫,触角,足和胸部腹面为黑色,前者基部 2 节多少带棕色,末节之端半部淡棕色,腹部棕黄色。

头顶适当隆凸或中央具一条纵沟纹,表面具清楚的细刻点,额瘤近似方形,斜放,两瘤之间被额分开,雌虫分开更远,额区明显隆起,两侧向上颚基部延伸,呈三角形,其前缘与上唇基部之间几呈垂直切面,显高于上唇。雄虫的触角(图2)明显细长,向后延伸超过体长之半,端部节不宽扁,第2节最短,近球形,第3节约为第2节的1.5~2.0倍,第4节约为2、3两节长度之和,第4~10节,每节长约为其端宽的2.5~3.0倍,末节端尖;雌虫触角显短,仅略过肩胛,从第4节起明显较粗,每节长不及端宽的2倍。前胸背板宽约为中长的2.5~3.0

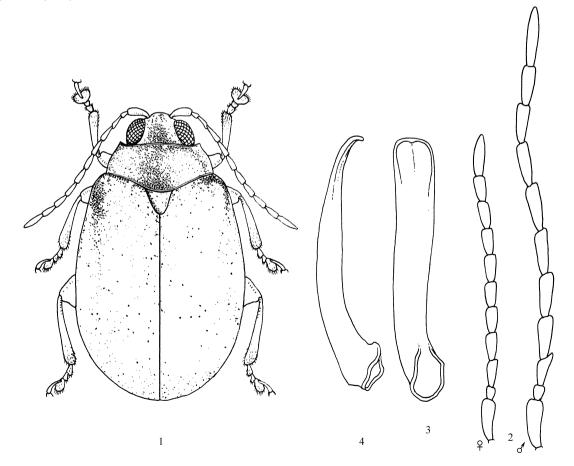


图 1~ 3 紫铜球须跳甲,新种 Acrocrypta violaceiauprea Wang, sp. nov.

1. 背面观 (dorsal view) 2. 雌雄触角比较 (antennae of male and female) ventral view) 4. 雄虫阳茎侧面观 (aedeagus of male, lateral view)

3. 雄虫阳茎腹面观 (aedeagus of male,

倍,其后缘深弧形,中部向后突伸,后角圆形,两侧缘略呈弧形,渐向前收狭,前角突出,前缘直形;盘区表面隆凸,中部刻点细、稀,两侧刻点较粗密。小盾片长三角形,光亮,具很微细刻点。鞘翅肩胛高突,盘区隆凸,刻点显较前胸背板的粗密、深显。雄虫阳茎如图 3, 4。体长 5.5 mm,体宽 4.0 mm。

正模 & 云南西双版纳勐阿, 1050 m, 1958-05-14, 蒲富基采。副模1⁹, 地点同正模, 1050~1080 m, 1958-06-09, 王书永采; 副模1 & 云南西双版纳勐宋, 1600 m, 1958-05-28, 蒲富基采。

本种特征明确,体色及触角的雌雄差异与属内 已知种很不相同,易于区别。

词源:来自拉丁词"Violaceus"紫色的和

"Cupreas"铜色的,意紫铜色。

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NOTES ON THE CHINESE FLEA BEETLES OF THE GENUS ACROCRYPTA BALY (COLEOPTERA, CHRYSOMELIDAE, ALTICINAE)

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Abstract The present paper deals with the Chinese species of the Alticinae genus *Acroaypta* Baly. 5 known species of China are treated, including a new species collected from Yunnan is described. A key for Chinese species of this genus is given. The type specimens are deposited in Insects Collection of the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Acrocrypta violaceicuprea Wang, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Broadly ovate, convex. Head and pronotum bluishblack, elytra cuprea shining violaceous; antennae, legs and ventral surface of thorax black, the former with two base segments and the terminal half of last segment brownish, abdomen yellowish brown.

Vertex moderately convex, sometimes with longitudinal impression in the middle, the surface finely punctuated, frontal tubercles nearly square, obliquely placed and widely separated from each other, the frons triangular distinctly convex, labrum depressed. Antennae beyond the half length of body and terminal segments no flattened in the male (Fig. 2), the second segment shortest, globosely; third about 1.5-2.0 times length of

the second; the fourth equal to the length of 2 and 3 together, 4th-10th segments elongated, the length of each segments about 2.5 3.0 times as its width. The length of antennae in female distinctly shorter than the male, the length of each segment less than 2 times of its width. Pronotum transverse, about 2.5 3.0 times as broad as long, basal margin arched, protruded backward in the middle, discal surface convex, finely punctuated in the centra, thickened in both sides. Scutellum triangular. Elytra with humerus convex, the whole disc punctuated more densely and roughly than the pronotum. Aedeagus of male illustrated as Figs. 3, 4. Body length 5.5 mm, breadth 4.0 mm.

Holytype & Yunnan, Xishuangbanna Menga; $1\,050\,\text{m},\ 14\,\text{May}\ 1958,\ PU\ Fur Ji\ collected.\ Paratype\ 1$ & Yannan, Xishuangbannan, Mengsong, $1\,600\,\text{m},\ 28\,\text{Apr.}\ 1958,\ cdl.\ PU\ Fur Ji.$

To be separated from the congeners in the genus chiefly by its body colors and antennae characters.

Key words Chrysomelidae, Alticinae, Acrorypta, new species, China.